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What is Ebola?

Ebola, previously known as Ebola Hemorrhagic Fever, is a rare and deadly disease caused by infection with one of the Ebola virus strains. There are 5 identified Ebola virus species, 4 cause disease in humans.

What is my Risk of Exposure?

Your risk of being exposed is extremely low. Unless you have travelled to West Africa; are a healthcare worker taking care of someone with Ebola; or you have been bitten by a bat during your travel in South Africa; **you are NOT** at a high risk of contracting Ebola. The risk of Ebola spreading in the United States is very low. The CDC and its partners are taking actions to prevent this from happening.

What are the symptoms of Ebola?

Check out the attachment for a comprehensive list of symptoms and informative information about the disease.

Can I recover from Ebola if I were to get sick?

Recovery from Ebola depends on good supportive clinical care and the patient's immune response. People who recover from Ebola infection develop antibodies that last for at least 10 years.

What does all this mean for me at Six Flags?

It means:

- Stay Informed and Ask questions
- Take steps to stay healthy
- Remember our protocols and training for infectious/contagious diseases
- Wear your PPE when cleaning restrooms, handling bodily fluids and blood
- Call Safety at 3201; if you have concerns about properly cleaning bodily fluids

So you mentioned staying healthy. How do I stay healthy?

A lot of these steps you already know. They are the same steps you would take to prevent getting the flu.

- Wash your hands
- Eat healthy
- Stay hydrated
- Do not touch items with bodily fluid on them

See Addendum:

- **CDC Public Safety (Appendix A)**
- **CDC West African Outbreak Fact Sheet (Appendix B)**

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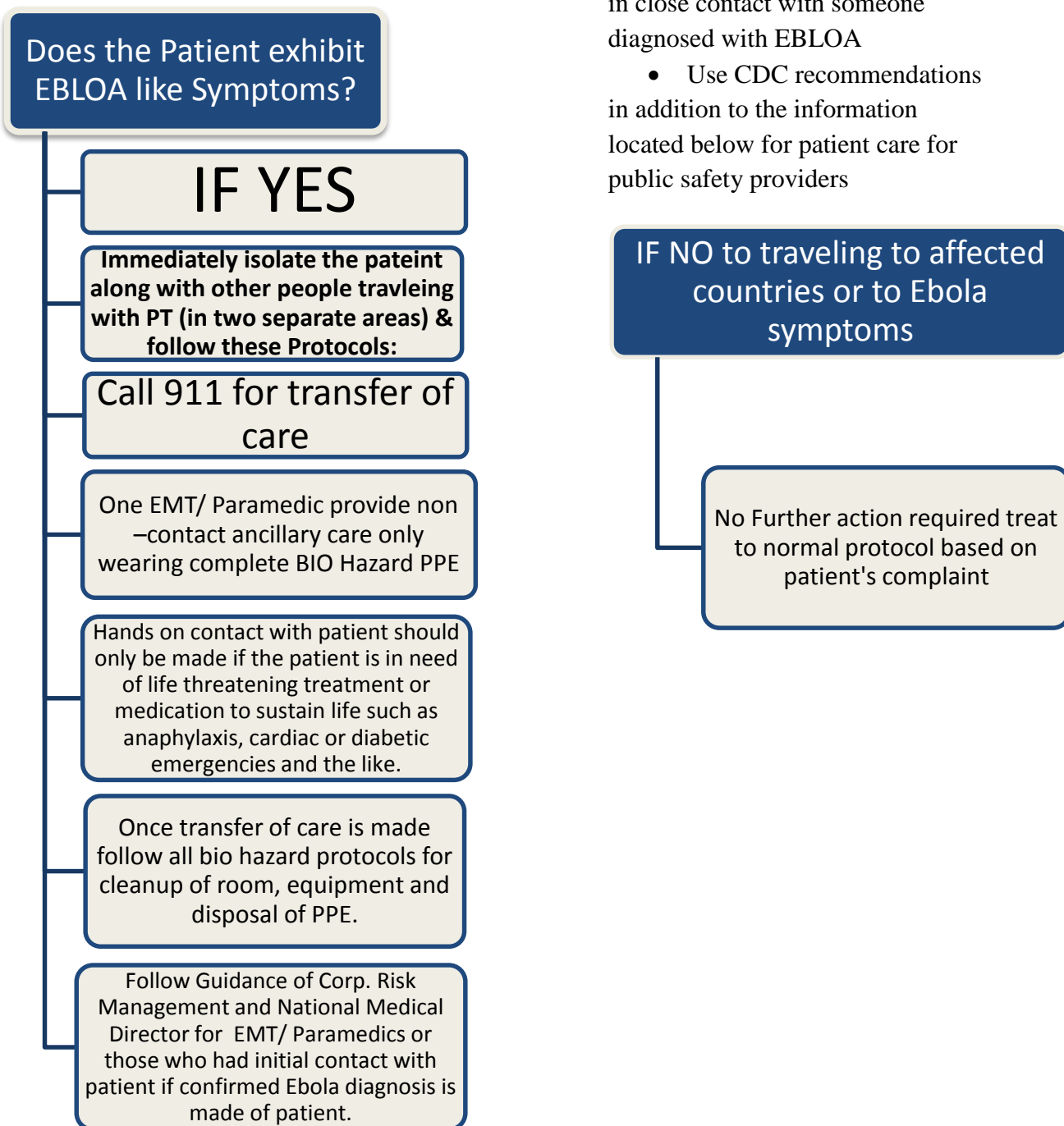
Purpose:

The purpose of this workflow matrix is to provide general corporate guidance for Six Flags EMS Personnel that will limit potential exposure to the EBOLA virus. These protocols are generic and are to work in association with guidance being given by Federal, State and your local governing Medical Authorities.

EBOLA WORKFLOW MATRIX:

Patient presents themselves to First Aid Complaining of Ebola like symptoms

- Ascertain if the patient has recently traveled to any of the affected country's or has been in close contact with someone diagnosed with EBOLA
 - Use CDC recommendations in addition to the information located below for patient care for public safety providers





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APPENDIX A

Identify, Isolate, Inform: Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Systems and 9-1-1 Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPs) for Management of Patients Who Present with Possible Ebola Virus Disease (Ebola) in the United States



SCOPE: Applies to emergency medical services providers (including emergency medical technicians (EMTs), paramedics, and medical first responders who could be providing patient care in the field—such as law enforcement and fire service personnel). For more detailed information, reference "Interim Guidance for Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Systems and 9-1-1 Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPs) for Management of Patients Who Present with Possible Ebola Virus Disease in the United States" (<http://www.cdc.gov/vhf/ebola/hcp/interim-guidance-emergency-medical-services-systems-911-public-safety-answering-points-management-patients-in-un-suspected-unite-states.html>).

DISPATCH/9-1-1 PSAPS

1 Inquire about travel and direct exposure history within the previous 21 days.

- Has patient traveled to, or lived in, a country with widespread Ebola virus transmission or uncertain control measures (a list of countries can be accessed at the following link: <http://www.cdc.gov/vhf/ebola/outbreaks/2014-west-africa/distribution-map.html>)?
- Has patient had contact with blood or body fluids (such as urine, saliva, vomit, sweat, or diarrhea) of a person who is confirmed or suspected to have Ebola?

NO

If ALL responses for Box #1 are "No," continue with usual triage, assessment, and instructions

YES TO ANY

2 Ask about signs and symptoms.

Does the patient have signs or symptoms of Ebola: Fever, severe headache, muscle pain, weakness, fatigue, diarrhea, vomiting, abdominal (stomach) pain, or unexplained hemorrhage (bleeding or bruising)?

NO

- If ALL responses for Box #2 are "No," continue with usual triage, assessment, and instructions
- Contact public health authority, if appropriate

YES – Patient may meet criteria for suspected Ebola infection

3 Provide Instructions to Patients and EMS Providers.

- Instruct other people at the scene to restrict contact with patient unless wearing appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE).
- Alert any first responders and EMS providers being dispatched of potential for a patient with possible exposure/signs and symptoms of Ebola before they arrive on scene.
- Advise EMS providers that at a minimum, they should use the following PPE before direct contact with a patient has any of these symptoms: fever, fatigue, headache, muscle pain, or weakness (<http://www.cdc.gov/vhf/ebola/hcp/ed-management-patients-possible-ebola.html>):
 - Face shield and surgical face mask,
 - Impervious gown, and
 - Two pairs of gloves.
- If a patient is exhibiting obvious bleeding, vomiting, copious diarrhea or there is a concern for bleeding, vomiting, or diarrhea, advise EMS providers before entering the scene to wear PPE recommended for use by healthcare workers managing Ebola patients in U.S. hospitals (<http://www.cdc.gov/vhf/ebola/hcp/procedures-for-ppe.html>).
- If responding at an airport or other port of entry to the United States, the PSAP or EMS unit should notify the CDC Quarantine Station for the port of entry. Contact information for CDC Quarantine Stations can be accessed at <http://www.cdc.gov/quarantine/quarantinestationcontactlistfull.html>.

4 Medical director may consider additional questions/actions specific to the local area/region.

Additional Resources

CDC's Case Definition for Ebola Virus Disease (EVD):
<http://www.cdc.gov/vhf/ebola/hcp/case-definition.html>


International Academy of Emergency Dispatch protocols:
[http://www.emergencydispatch.org/sites/default/files/pdf/ebola_updates/MPDS-EIDS_Tool_\(Ebola\)_v5.0.1_NAE.pdf](http://www.emergencydispatch.org/sites/default/files/pdf/ebola_updates/MPDS-EIDS_Tool_(Ebola)_v5.0.1_NAE.pdf)



U.S. Department of
Health and Human Services
Centers for Disease
Control and Prevention

EMS dispatched

January 9, 2015 CS243646

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APPENDIX B



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WEST AFRICA **Ebola Outbreak**



The 2014 Ebola epidemic is the largest in history and is affecting multiple countries.



Likely host = bats

1 in 2
people who get
Ebola in this
outbreak have
died.

How do you get the Ebola virus?

Direct contact with

- 1 Body fluids of a person who is sick with or has died from Ebola.**
(blood, vomit, pee, poop, sweat, semen, spit, other fluids)
- 2 Objects contaminated with the virus** (needles, medical equipment)
- 3 Infected animals** (by contact with blood or fluids or infected meat)

Early Symptoms

Ebola can only be spread to others after symptoms begin. Symptoms can appear from 2 to 21 days after exposure.

- **Fever**
- **Stomach pain**
- **Headache**
- **Unexplained bleeding or bruising**
- **Diarrhea**
- **Muscle pain**
- **Vomiting**